

THIS FRAGRANT SLOW-BURNING DIXIE SAVES MONEY FOR YOU!



PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

Transient Youth Problem Again

In a recent issue of this column attention was drawn to the plight of that sizeable army of young men wandering up and down the country in vain search for work and, perhaps, in a minority of cases, hunting for relief, when the situation was referred to as a national disgrace, coupled with the suggestion that some provision should be made to give them work and wages.

It was pointed out that there is plenty of work that could be done with profit to the nation and the taxpayer and, in effect, that all that was needed was to connect these transient jobless men with this work.

Since that time these suggestions have found confirmation in an article in the November 12 issue of Toronto Saturday Night written by A. J. Elliott, who not only points out the necessity of providing work for these wanderers, instead of allowing them to be made a shutout between the municipalities and the senior governments, but outlines in some detail the work to which they might well be put and the methods that should be adopted in carrying out the plan.

Since Mr. Elliott is the Superintendent of the Toronto Men's Hostel and has had much experience in social work in the United States and Canada his suggestions are not only interesting but carry with them the weight of experience and authority.

Mr. Elliott adopts the viewpoint that the problem instead of being insoluble has a relatively simple answer but if it is to be successful "our theory must be changed from the opinion that the federal government is attempting to control a national inability to the conviction that we are actively engaged in conceiving a national asset."

In making this statement it would appear that Mr. Elliott is reaching down to the roots of the problem, for, if these men were regarded as a national asset to be conserved and utilized, as we should be, they would be long before the demand that something be done to give them their rightful place in the economic life of the country, or at least a chance for it, would be sufficiently vigorous to bring forth work.

For Unskilled Labor

As was stated before in this column there is plenty of work that can be done with advantage and Mr. Elliott not only confirms this statement in a general way but points out specifically some of the projects that might well be undertaken when he says:

"Grandiose schemes such as the construction of huge public buildings or super-highways demand large numbers of skilled artisans and trained engineers. The country has not a sufficient number of these to fulfil its normal requirements; and the result is merely to put a premium on the services of such workers."

"But the little jobs, such as changing level crossings to grade crossings, providing possible country roads, eliminating the hazards of pedestrians on highway crossings, erecting footpaths, these, as well as such big jobs as reforestation for instance, require a minimum of skilled workmen and a maximum of laborers. From all of them the general public would derive as much benefit if the unemployed were scattered across the Dominion, as would be directly assisted thereby."

Mr. Elliott suggests that the men be housed in comfortable and attractive camps, avoiding the "cave" type of tent, and that the camps be sited in a healthy and sunny location, adding the important warning that the men should not be kept in such camps too long but that every effort be made to provide them with a definite program of education and as soon as possible graduate them into permanent work through the employment bureau scattered across the Dominion. In other words, Mr. Elliott asks for a definitely co-ordinated program of temporary work, education and permanent employment and opportunity for re-employment as soon as such may be available.

Effect On Morale

While all of this is sane and sound, not the least interesting feature of Mr. Elliott's plan is his recommendation as to remuneration. Pointing out that these men who have lost their municipal rights are offspring of families and relatives who cannot afford to keep them, Mr. Elliott urges that they be paid, when engaged in such public projects, a minimum wage of thirty dollars a month and keep, of which five dollars is to be retained by the men and the balance forwarded to the nearest of kin.

Apart altogether from the economic effect of partially or wholly lifting the relief burden from the taxpayers on the family's account such disposition of a substantial percentage of the wages would have a marked effect on the family's morale "if their income was the earned wages of one of their number, instead of relief."

"As well as the chance to conserve its manpower and lighten the burden of relief that now falls so heavily on municipal taxpayers, not to mention the restoration of morale and self-respect to itinerant beggars and relief-seeking families the nation has still another opportunity to benefit from the policy of work for wages," says Mr. Elliott, "and that is the opportunity to provide a means of relief to a group of its citizens who would benefit from such a program and who would eagerly avail themselves of it."

Such a program as that outlined by Mr. Elliott will exert a responsive chord in a good many breasts and will be approved not only by taxpayers but parents and relatives who have seen their young men fare forth in the van hope of conquering the unemployment evil and who are now being battered about from pillar to post, with hope dwindling the longer this problem remains ineffectively tackled.

A Strange Law Suit

Refused in an attempt to check a toothpick in a railway station, a Parisian lawyer and the French Government in 1897 and won after a 29-year court fight at a cost of 200,000 francs to the Government.

On occasion, rabbits and hedges will share the same burrow, although they use different entrances.

PATENTS

OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of inventions and full information free. Write to: PATENT OFFICE, 271 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

This Cat Was Wise

Other cats in the neighborhood might spend their nights in song and counsel but not Tabitha, the large gray Maltese belonging to Mrs. J. T. Sutton, of St. John's Island, New York. That's why Tabitha lived 29 years and seven months, E. M. Kettner, veterinarian, said as the cat was being buried in the garden of her home.

Corn furnishes man with more than 100 commercial products.

Chestnut trees are most commonly used for telephone poles. 2282

Troubles Increasing

Man Without A Ship

John Dolanahuk, "the man without a country," is also a man without a ship. For the United States liner President Roosevelt sailed for Europe without him, refusing to recognize a deportation order issued by the U.S. department of labor.

Dolanahuk rode 17,500 miles on the ship's lines last year as an uninvited guest. His officials refused to consider him for deportation on the grounds it was physically impossible to land him in another country.

Dolanahuk was born in Austrian territory later ceded to Roumania. Immigration officials said he had entered both Canada and the United States illegally, gone to Spain as a volunteer with the government forces and later showed away again for the United States.

Courts have tried vainly to straighten out the tangle of his national status. Great Britain, France, Germany, Roumania—among other countries—have refused him entry.

Alberta Oil Possibilities

Should Be In Increasing Demand By British Empire

Alberta oil should be in increased demand by the British Empire because of its high gasoline content. R. A. Brown, Jr., of Calgary, told the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy convention at Vancouver.

Turner Vauxel, president of the institute, said the available market requires, looks to an embargo on oil imports from the United States and expansion of the domestic market through lower freight rates for an increased amount of the British market overseas, he said.

Brown said the British Empire now produces only about five per cent of its crude oil requirements. He discounted the feasibility of a pipeline west to the Pacific seaboard. Brown expressed belief that, as soon as potential production justified a large enough flow of oil, needed downward adjustment of railway freight rates would follow.

Lincoln Was Inventor

Application For Patent For Pontoon Found Among Old Papers

New York has just found an old safe dating back to the middle of the last century. Experts opened it with care, and found inside a number of models and papers. Some of the papers were signed "A. Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois." Investigation implied that they had been written by the great President Abraham Lincoln himself, and were, in fact, proof of the statesman's leisure time hobby of model-making. The contents of the safe was a lecture by Lincoln to patent a pontoon, which, filled with compressed air, would lift vessels "over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargo."

Milk And Lemonade

Preferred By British Soldiers In India To Kipling

Rudyard Kipling notwithstanding, the modern British soldier in India prefers milk and lemonade to sterner stuff. Authorities attribute a sharp increase in sunstroke and heat exhaustion to this preference, but the number of hospital admissions is still high. Of the 50,000 British troops in India, 30,000 annually are admitted to hospital, twice the ratio for troops serving at home. For the 1910-1911 season, 60,000 native soldiers were in 200 per 1,000.

Thinking Is Power

Knowledge No Good Without It

Stains Sir Frederick Banting the modern British soldier in India prefers milk and lemonade to sterner stuff. Authorities attribute a sharp increase in sunstroke and heat exhaustion to this preference, but the number of hospital admissions is still high. Of the 50,000 British troops in India, 30,000 annually are admitted to hospital, twice the ratio for troops serving at home. For the 1910-1911 season, 60,000 native soldiers were in 200 per 1,000.

Widows in the Bena Bena tribes of New Guinea carry the skulls of their departed husbands about with them for the rest of their lives.

According to estimates, some 3,000,000 American school children are handicapped by defective hearing.

FOR COUGHS
Cough Syrup
Mathieus
Syrup
Sells in
Bottles

Under The Evening Lamp

People Used To Study At Night During The Winter

The Port Arthur News-Advertiser says the long winter evening was once a time when people would settle down in their living rooms, and enter on prolonged courses of study. They drew out big learned books from some library or book club, and were determined that the winter should not pass without some added culture. Or they borrowed some of the good old-fashioned 1,000-page novels, and set themselves down to prolonged enjoyment of those fascinating but warty old tales.

Today people are no longer satisfied to settle down under the fire. Modern life keeps us going so fast that we have forgotten how to say "whoa." If there isn't something to do almost every night, the people they court stand the lesson. But the long winter evening under the living room lamp produced a quiet mind for next day's work, and people learned many things they needed to know.

Tribute To Baling Wire

Seems To Be Very Useful In Cases Of Emergency

It's a pity that more attention has not been given to the significance of baling wire. These materials have been written about lesser subjects. Without baling wire, how could the farmer have got along so well as he has?

Think of the gates held shut by the sets of harness fastened together and all other emergency repair jobs made possible by a piece of wire called baling wire. Nor is the farmer the only one to profit by this source of relief. Automobiles, typewriters, presses, coffee grinders, sewing machines and who knows what else are kept in repair by the length of baling wire was at hand at the opportune time. Some men even hold up their pants with the stuff.—Crescent, Missoula, Chronicle.

Plays For Science

Violin Tests Instruments To Determine Tonal Effects

The smallest audience in his career listened to a two-hour violin concert by Jacques Hiffetz in the physics department laboratory at Harvard University. Before Professor Frederick Saunders, an assistant, the renowned violinist played for the sake of science. By analysis and recording of sound waves, Prof. Saunders hopes to determine whether new, relatively inexpensive instruments, when played by a master, will give the same tone as the priceless violins made by the great of centuries ago.

SELECTED RECIPES

CARAMEL CAKE

1 cup sugar
1 cup Crown Brand Corn Syrup
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup shortening
1 teaspoon
2 eggs, separated
2 cup pastry flour
2 cups baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar in iron frying pan over low heat. When liquid, add Crown Brand Corn Syrup, butter, vanilla, cream, salt, and boiling water; stir until dissolved. Cream the shortening, add remaining 1/2 cup sugar, vanilla and well-beaten egg yolks. Beat well and sifted dry ingredients alternately with creamed mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten whites. Pour into pan 8" x 8" which has been lined with waxed paper and oiled with Maida. Bake in moderate oven. While still slightly warm pour over it Caramel Filling.

CHEERY CORNSTARCH PUDDING

1 1/2 cups juice from canned red cherries
1/2 cup brown sugar or Canada Corn Starch
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup cold cherry juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Put cherries and juice in a saucepan. Mix Corn Starch and sugar to a paste with 1/2 cup cold cherry juice. Stir into hot mixture over low heat for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice; cook for one minute longer. Strain, chill thoroughly. Serve with whipped cream. (Six servings.)

During the reign of King Edward III, of England the iron pots and frying pans done dirty in the royal kitchen were cleaned as part of the crown jewels.

Luigi Pirandello, Italian playwright, never wrote a play until he was over 50, and won the \$50,000 Nobel Prize for literature after he had passed 75.

Vicar (benevolently): And what is your name, my little man?

Small Boy: Well, if that ain't the limit. Why, it was you that christened me.

A Japanese delicacy, served only when favored guests are present, is bee rice, a concoction of wild bees, cooked with rice.

Drama Festivals

Amateur Theatrical Groups Are Now Rehearsing Plays

Amateur theatrical groups in cities and towns across Canada have started rehearsing plays to be presented at regional festivals preceding the Dominion drama festival in London, Ont., next April.

Festival governors are considering appointment of an adjudicator for the regional competitions but have not yet made a choice. Malcolm Morley, English playwright and actor, did the work last year.

Preliminary competitions will start early in January and conclude in mid-March. The season will open in Kentville with the productions from Nova Scotia on Jan. 9 and 10, Prince Edward Island entries will be staged in Charlottetown Jan. 12-13 and the New Brunswick players will hold their festival in Saint John Jan. 16-18.

Dates of western regional festivals have been set for Saskatchewan, Feb. 8-11 in Regina; British Columbia, Feb. 15-18 in Victoria, and Alberta, Feb. 22-25 in Edmonton.

Approximately 62,000, or five per cent of the telephone in Canada are operated by rural co-operative agencies, in which there is a total investment of \$19,193,384.

The spoonbill gets its food by wading and swinging its huge spoon-shaped bill from side to side through the mud and water as it advances.

Insects have blood of various hues; it may be red, green, violet, or colorless.

Buy Christmas Seals



This happy group of young boys are recognizing Tuberculosis. Those who show infection will be X-rayed.

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT...

In examining children and young adults who have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis.

In providing ELEVEN CLINICS for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis and for the examining of children and young adults who have been in contact with an active case of tuberculosis. The Clinics are located at FORT APPELLE, SASKATOON and PRINCE ALBERT, Banter, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, North Battleford, Yorkton, Camrose, Melville and Tisdale.

In providing travelling clinics to assist physicians in the diagnosis of suspected cases in areas remote from the above stationary clinics.

RESULTS...

The tuberculosis death rate in Saskatchewan has been cut in half during the past fifteen years among the white population. In fact, Saskatchewan has the lowest death rate in the Dominion of Canada.

Tuberculosis infection among school children has been reduced by 75%.

Since the preventive programme was commenced in 1926 more than 50,000 persons, nearly all children and young adults, have been examined at the expense of the CHRISTMAS SEAL FUND.

WILL YOU HELP?...

Christmas Seals have been sent to nearly forty thousand homes in Saskatchewan and the Christmas Seal Committee is asking your support. If by any chance you have not received the seals, by communicating with Fort Assin, Sask., a supply will immediately go forward to you.

Send in your gift of Health now so that it can be put to work at once.

Every stamp or seal put on a letter or parcel tells your friends and all who see it that you are a friend of the suffering and are helping to prevent their sufferings of others.

OVERHEARD AT THE BRIDGE PARTY...
I WRAP ALL MY LEFT-OVERS IN PARA-SAN!
...IT KEEPS THEM SO FRESH...I NEVER WASTE A THING!

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HEAVY WRAPPED PAPER
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Plan to Settle Ten Thousand British Families In B. C. At Cost Of \$50,000,000

Sir Henry Page Croft and R. L. Daiglish issued a report calling for establishment of an "empire development company" to promote settlement of 10,000 British families in British Columbia at an estimated cost of \$50,000,000 (\$10,000,000 to be met by a British government contribution or by public subscription under the Trade Facilities Act).

The report, submitted to the British cabinet, runs about 14,000 words. It contains conclusions drawn by Sir Henry, chairman of the Empire Development and Research Committee, and by Mr. Daiglish, convenor of the 1933 Empire settlement conference at Newcastle, following a tour through British Columbia last August.

The report says the British Columbia government promised "wholehearted co-operation" and Premier Pattullo made a "generous offer of free land." It suggested immediate steps be taken to accept the offer and prepare for the early advent of settlers.

The company would promote community settlements in areas found suitable after soil and topographical surveys designed to determine that fertility and moisture supplies were adequate for remunerable settlement. Its activities would not be confined to British Columbia but would stretch over the whole of the British Empire as a company for formation of a company authority to settle "such areas within the British dominions as the British colonial empire as appear to present the most favorable opportunities for investment of British capital and subject to the concurrence and approval of the governments concerned."

The company would be a private corporation, responsible to shareholders but the report said "it will be the object of His Majesty's government to assist the company carry out schemes of development and settlement which the board of the company may decide to promote and which have the approval of the secretary of state for the colonies, whom it may respectively concern, and that of the governments of the territories affected."

The report says community settlements should be organized according to the district settled and the board should take steps to occupy the gift of land or purchase developed farms, clear land, and erect buildings, using Canadian contractors to prepare for reception of the settlers.

It added that of nine undeveloped areas surveyed in August six appeared suitable for settlement.

The report estimated if 10,000 settlers were sent to British Columbia between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000 would be expended in erecting houses and buying livestock, agricultural implements, tools and the like in Canada.

It is estimated it would cost \$5,000 to settle a family under the community organization plan, but for overhead charges and training.

All land, buildings, machinery, and livestock would be transferred to the settler paid off his indebtedness. The settler would start paying two years after he settled and would have 23 years in which to liquidate his debt, if it required that long.

A Flak Of Mercury

The Mineral Versatility Of The Cariboo District.

A flake of mercury, the first ever produced in British Columbia, has been shipped from the Bridge River country to Eastern Canada, where Columbia has imported a lot of mercury in the past 50 years, for use in the recovery of gold.

The shipment marks an interesting if not an important point in the mining history of British Columbia.

The shipment is also another bit of evidence of the mineral versatility of the Cariboo district—Vancouver Province.

Percentage Is Low

There are many mistaken impressions in our own Dominion regarding the Jews, their number and activities, which in justice to them should be removed. According to the census figures for 1931, the Jews represented only 1.5 per cent of the population, the increase since that time being trivial.

The soap plant is a native of Mexico and Colorado. When its fruits are placed in water, they form suds which may be used for washing.

Crocodiles do not swim with their legs, but with their tails.

Discovery Of Historical Interest

Old Sword Of French Officer Found Under Algonia Sand

Dave McEwaine's find of a French officer's sword, on the north shore of Lake Huron, seven miles from Cutler, turns out to be of historical interest. The sword was made about 1850 as appears from pictures of swords of that date. It is 38 inches long, the blade being 1 1/2 inches wide at the hilt, "a" in the centre, widening slightly about eight inches from the point. The handle half of the blade is straight and the other half slightly curved.

The hilt is characteristic of French weapons of the middle of the 17th century, with an iron guard which would best be used in removing it from under two feet of sand that it was broken at one end.

The sword was found on August 20. A shelter for horses, was built by McEwaine while cutting fence posts for a contractor on the Trunk Road work, and it was while digging a hole for a corner post of the shelter that the sword was found.

The weapon was found at a point about a quarter of a mile long on the Serpent River reserve. It was lying about 30 feet from the shore.

The Indians and French used their points as camping grounds. A quarter of a century ago a straight line of French graves was found on the point and it now reposes in a museum at Ottawa.

The sword was probably lost during the last half of the 17th century. Could it have belonged to Louis Perrot, in charge of the fur trade in Lakes Michigan and Huron from about 1679 to 1694? In his old age he resided in the city of Quebec.

Perhaps the sword belonged to Simon Francis Daumont, Sieur des La Jonquiere, who was in the fur trade in a colorful career on June 14, claimed the interior of North America for Louis XIV, the Grand Monarque—Saint St. Marie Star.

Unique Phone Conversation

Master Talks To His Dog On 'The Telephone'

Near every morning Dr. T. F. Cairns sees some boy or girl walk in to the dog hospital he runs in Edmonton for 25 years, tears streaming from their eyes because their pet has been hurt. But Dr. Cairns is all but pathos—not by a long shot.

"One night a prominent Edmonton lawyer walked into my office and told me that his dog had a rash on one ear, suffered in a scrap with a neighbor's dog," Dr. Cairns recalled. "Early the next morning the telephone rang. It was the lawyer, wanting to talk to his dog on the telephone."

"He argued and argued and finally I had to go and get the dog out of his kennel, sit it up on my office table and tell the receiver against it. The lawyer and his wife took turns calling to it and shouting endearing sayings. That was all very well, but when the dog started lurching back at them I had to hang up and put the dog back in his kennel."

"For a week the lawyer rang up three times a day and the same two words but slightly loud conversation took place."

Valuable Colony

Speaker Talks The Position Of Alberta Towards Ontario

Alberta was described as "Ontario's most valuable colony" by L. D. Neill, of Calgary, an officer of the Alberta Wheat Pool, who addressed members of the Board of Trade at Beiseker, Alta.

He could not see why Ontario objected so strongly to the minimum wheat prices in the West.

"Alberta is Ontario's most valuable colony," he said. "Alberta is a colony of Great Britain because we do not place tariffs against Ontario manufactured goods."

The 7,083 islands composing the Pajama Islands total area no greater than that of the state of Arizona.

One of many of the older rules for success. The fellow who never watched the clock has lost his job as a sales manager.

In England and Wales, flowers and vegetables to the value of more than \$10,000 an acre are grown under glass.



With one shot from a 12-gauge single barrel shotgun, 85-year-old James Black, a blacksmith of Merivale, Ont., just a few miles from Ottawa, brought down this timber wolf, weighing 85 pounds. He dropped it at a distance of 40 yards.

Give Their Own Light

New Synthetic Material In Tools For Surgeons' Use

New surgical tools which give their own light freebies or glow forms were exhibited to the American College of Surgeons.

One, called a depressor, could be substituted for the spoon which grandmothers used to hold down the child's tongue while looking for a sore throat.

Of clear, glassy material, solid and a quarter of an inch thick, this new tool would glow all over with a green-yellow light. But its lower tip, down in the throat, would shine with a brilliant light to illuminate the throat.

These tools are made of a new synthetic material which is as clear as glass. But it has the peculiar property that light will follow its interior under a curve.

The tools are all solid pieces, shaped for a particular surgical purpose, and fitted into handles. In the handle is an electric light bulb. The light can be of any brightness needed. Its full beam will emerge from the other end of the tool.

By frosting the glass surface, the interior beams are caused to emerge not only at the ends, but from whatever area they will best illuminate the surgeon's job.

Largest of these new tools are the "retractors," shaped like the handles of canes. They are used in surgery to pull back the edges of a wound as the surgical knife goes deeper.

Great advances in electricity as an aid to surgery were exhibited. One is the radio knife, an instrument which will make an incision half an inch deep merely by resting the edge of the knife on the skin.

Supports Old Theory

The Farmer's Advocate says the old theory that the moon has a lot to do with the behaviour of man and animals was further supported.

One is the police court records. Offences, it seems, are numerous during the full of the moon and the cells empty as the moon begins to wane. Wife-beaters are particularly aggressive during the full of the moon. Some women may find this statistical data highly valuable.

Peasant Apron Rates "Eye Appeal"

A pound of steel costs less than a pound of any other metal, and often less than many common woods.

Scotland has a campaign against swag versions of old Scotch songs.



By style with this peasant apron with decorative cross stitch—so easy to do. Pattern 6146 includes a transfer pattern of the apron with a matching scarf, a 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch scarf and a 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch scarf. Includes a transfer pattern of the apron with a matching scarf, a 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch scarf and a 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch scarf.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to: Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brook pattern book published.

Value Of Shelter Belt Trees For Farm Or Market Garden Demonstrated In Alberta

Combat Horse Disease

Use Of New Vaccine May Remove Danger Of Further Epidemics

Development of a successful preventive agent for equine encephalomyelitis has opened up a whole field of possible prevention of human virus diseases, Dr. J. S. Fulton, head of the animal diseases laboratory at Saskatchewan University, said when asked to elaborate upon a report he has made regarding the use of chick vaccine on horses this year.

The successful use of chick vaccine in horses has given rise to research in a field previously not considered and similar methods may prove to be successful in the prevention of such human diseases as encephalitis (sleeping sickness), poliomyelitis (infant paralysis) and others, Dr. Fulton said.

In his report of the scientific method available to prevent another epidemic of encephalomyelitis, Dr. Fulton observed:

"The development of this protective agent (chick vaccine) will be considered as one of the major steps in the progress of preventive medicine and the same principle employed in the control of human diseases."

Dr. Fulton explained that this reference was both to animal and human virus diseases. Already, his laboratory is working on a possible preventive agent for another human virus disease. At the same time research began earlier in the year to determine the possibility of transmitting the equine encephalomyelitis to human beings is being continued.

"Nothing is it," said Mr. Patterson. "We may have a cold winter and we may not. One doesn't know. We don't know what is going to happen, and I don't think any one else does."

"Certainly there has not been any established between sunspots and weather that the Meteorological Service has used or is using."

At the David Dunlap Observatory it was learned that the maximum of the present sunspot cycle was reached last fall and that we are now gradually approaching a minimum which, according to charts, should be reached within five or six years.

There was "poor" connection between weather and sunspots, a sunspot expert at the observatory said, but there had been "nothing sufficiently established" for any general deduction.

"At the department on River Street they think that is very little reliable information, while some of the workers at the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa feel there is a general trend," said this authority.

"But weather is such a localized phenomenon that at the present time there is nothing known for any practical use."

Grapes on a vine growing across the front of three houses in Harrison, England, have to be guarded against thieves by a night watchman.

A pound of steel costs less than a pound of any other metal, and often less than many common woods.

Scotland has a campaign against swag versions of old Scotch songs.

Honor For Geologist

Former Member Of Geological Survey Of Canada Awarded Medal

Dr. Andrew Cowper Lawson, professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of California, former member of the Geological Survey of Canada, was awarded the Penrose medal, the highest honor of the Geological Society of America.

Announcing the award, Dr. Arthur L. Day, president, referred to Lawson's "eminence research in pure geology, and outstanding original contributions and achievements which have been of great value to the science of geology."

Dr. Lawson, a native of Scotland, was a member of the Geological Survey of Canada from 1882 to 1890 and worked on the pre-Cambrian rocks of the Laurentian, the Woods and Rain Lake district in Ontario.

Captain—"How did you get that black eye?"

Sailor—"I went ashore last night looking for trouble and that's the eye I found it with."

Landlady: "If you don't stop playing that saxophone you'll drive me crazy."

Sax player: "Guess it's too late. I stopped playing an hour ago."

Paul Gebhard, 14-year-old Denver, Colo. boy, found the fossil of an animal which, when alive, had weighed 20 pounds.

Most of the 25,000,000 maple sugar trees which Canada trees annually are located in Quebec.

Just what the value of a shelter-belt of trees can mean to either the farmer or market gardener in Alberta is most forcibly demonstrated by a visit to the grounds at Oliver east of Edmonton.

These plantings were started in the Autumn of 1930 and covered to this date an area of five acres, situated on the top soil having an erodible and barren tract of land whilst hundreds of tons of good soil lay useless by the sides of roads and fences waiting to be put back if a fertile area was to be created.

It was put back and windbreaks of young trees were immediately planted to protect the area from further dangerous winds. With care and expert attention growth was returned to what had been wilderness; the trees flourished and a garden of substantial fertility was created.

Since that date hundreds of thousands of young trees of every variety of substantial fertility have been planted every year by the province by the Forestry Division of the Department of Lands and Forests.

The windbreaks at Oliver represent many types of trees, the purpose of which is to ascertain the most suitable for general use. The varieties include lodgepole pine, Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, poplar, Canadian, jackpine, Scotch pine, white spruce, Douglas fir and willows.

To give an idea of the true value of a wind-break it might be stated that shelter belts in height of trees protect at least 20 feet of soil from dangerous or adverse winds which may cause soil to drift and growth to be retarded.

The shelter-belt grows remarkably quickly. At Oliver the lodgepole pine has grown from 12 to 14 feet in height, the Canadian poplar in 1931, 32 feet and the Russian poplar in 1931, 25 feet.

In a very short time after the planting of such shelter the danger of destructive winds is eliminated.

As an example of the benefit of this protection was given one day when testing was carried on without disturbance at Oliver during a wind velocity of 35 to 40 miles per hour.

Outside such shelter this would have been impossible. A wind-storm of June of this year reached a fury of 80 miles per hour but it left the trees unscathed and growth at Oliver safe and intact.

As a result of wind-break protection a crop of vegetables was harvested this year by the end of July and reseeded with onions in August resulting in two crops for one season.

"Without the crops of this year this could never have been accomplished. The rapid and prolific growth of such shelter-belts is a fact to be noted. A visit to this spot will demonstrate it. Only this fact but will show how good ground may be reclaimed by such a process and how it may be lucratively employed."

Not is this. Trees bring birds and birds, especially robins, keep the cornfields bare. Songbirds, also, are always a much desired feature to a home.

Wind-breaks in addition to their great usefulness are also sources of beauty with their ever-increasing foliage. Trees are the answer to many problems in Alberta as elsewhere. Their relationship to the success and health of home and community life is a very real one. So real that their protection and increased planting should be one of the first matters of first importance in the public life of the province.

Although barely visible on maps of the world, the five tiny British islands have brought the United States \$10,000,000 through sealing operations.

It is an old custom in Sardinia to use a cat or other animal as a witness in court. The testimony is considered true if one of the animals hears it without sign of dissent.

The great author, Joseph Conrad, couldn't speak a word of English at twenty and had to be shown how to write before making a penny from literature.

"Handfuls" whose with canvas wings to increase speed in swimming, have appeared in London.

The world's largest lumber mill is located at Polk, Idaho.

Scotsman (at riding academy): "I wish to rent a horse."
Groom: "How long?"
Scotsman: "The longest you've got."
Groom: "The longest you've got?"
Scotsman: "The longest you've got."

THE CARBON CHRONICLE
 Issued Every Thursday at
 CARBON, ALBERTA
 Member Alberta Division Canadian
 Weekly Newspaper Association
 EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,
 Editor and Publisher

THEATRE

THURS. DECEMBER 1st
 Performed by the David
 and the Goliath

"ADVENTURE OF
 ROBIN HOOD"

THURS. DEC 8
 Kenny Baker, Charlie McCarthy
 Edgar Bergen, and the
 Munchkins

"GOLDEN FOLLIES
 OF 1933"

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DRAING
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W. H. McDONNOLD, B.A., B.D.
 Minister:

Mrs. A.P. McKibbin, Organist

Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Belcher, 3:00 p.m.
 Irricana, 7:30 p.m.
 Sunday School 12:10 a.m.



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 Ring set, in a symbol of lifetime happiness,
 a hallmark of good fortune and, for full
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 these husky tires.

Heavy, long-wearing,
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GOOD YEAR
 LARGEST NAME IN RUBBER



Snicklefritz

How do you keep your fat looking
 so fresh and neat?
 I've had it cleaned twice and ones
 I exchanged it in a restaurant.

He—I can see that I'm only a little
 fish in your life.
 Fish—That's all. But I wish you were
 a little bigger.

I'd like to have a "September morn"
 sandwich, waiter.
 What is that, sir?
 Cold chicken without any dressing.

Father—The man who marries my
 daughter will get a prize.
 Son—May I see it, please?

The man of great faith, the optimist
 may suffer disillusionment now and
 then, but he knows satisfaction that
 the pessimist can never know.

A lorry driver became weary of his
 work and gave in to join the police
 force.

Asked some months later what he
 thought of his new job, the ex-driver
 replied the pay was good, the hours
 satisfactory, but what he liked best
 of all was the customer was always
 wrong.

The critic wrote: "The play ended
 supply." What a mistake of a
 little comma makes.
 "Feminine complaint at: 'My dear,
 what a perfectly stunning gown!
 Didn't they have it in your size?'"

DON'T OVERCOOK FISH

Our Canadian Fish Have the Finest
 Flavor, Says Government Expert

Miss Hazel J. Freeman, Dominion
 Government Cookery expert, says:
 "The clear, cold waters of our northern
 lakes and rivers, the rocky tang
 of our two great oceans make Cana-
 dian fish exceptionally fine in flavor."
 "The secret in cooking fish," says
 Miss Freeman, "lies in having the heat
 whether electric, gas, kerosene or coal
 stove, hot enough to broil or boil
 them quickly, and above all not to
 overcook. Of course, the timing is up
 to the cook, and it is this very timing
 that marks the difference between hav-
 ing fish that is cooked to perfection,
 or stewed until it has lost its heart
 and soul and that insupportable
 something that makes the family welcome
 fish with a gasp. So keep an eye on the
 fish, when the flesh is firm and tender
 and the connective tissue holding
 the fish together is gelatinous, that
 is the time to stop. Fish should be
 cooked until the albumen subcutane-
 ous "set" and no more. This is the pro-
 tein constituent of the fish, and when
 it takes on a cream colour, the albu-
 men is set and the fish is done. Each
 flake of the fish may be pulled
 apart in these foods, full of its own
 lusciousness. For fillets one inch
 or less in thickness, it takes five min-
 utes in a hot oven (500 degrees F.)
 whether the fish weighs one pound or
 five."

WHITE BREAD OR BROWN

Sir Daniel Hall, leading British agri-
 culturist on agriculture, in his book
 "Our Daily Bread," discusses the ques-
 tion of whether white or brown bread
 is to be preferred.

"There has always been a dispute
 as to whether the stone-ground flour
 is the better food, whether one ought
 to eat white bread or brown bread,"
 says Sir Daniel. "Now modern science
 has discovered that certain valuable
 constituents of food called vitamins
 are present in the husk and germ but
 not in the white flour."

"People are apt to get rather ac-
 cused about this question of white or
 brown bread, more positive perhaps
 that the science of the matter should
 allow. But as in so many of these
 cases there is no single answer, it is
 probable that brown bread containing
 a certain amount of the husk is better
 for children or grown-up men and
 women who lead quiet lives in towns
 without much exercise, but men doing
 hard work can get better value out of
 white bread."

"Through the menu it is so highly nu-
 tritious that it cannot be the flour
 because it contains certain fats which
 make the flour keep better and other
 substances which tend to make the
 bread soft and spongy."

BANK OF MONTREAL REPORTS PROGRESS

Annual Statement Reflects Expansion
 of Industrial Activities

Continued progress is revealed by
 the 121st annual statement of the
 Bank of Montreal for the period end-
 ing October 31, now being distributed
 to shareholders. In addition to growth
 in current loans, deposits show a sub-

stantial increase; the cash position of
 the Bank is stronger; the liquid posi-
 tion is well maintained and the total
 assets of \$874,255,828 are at the high-
 est point since 1929. Profits show
 some contraction but would have been
 above the level of the previous year
 had it not been for the greater amount
 required in Dominion and Provincial
 government taxes.

Deposits at a total of \$763,156,945,
 are higher by \$45,307,839. There is
 some reduction in the notes of the
 Bank in circulation, in keeping with
 the curtailment in bank circulations
 following upon the greater percentage
 of Bank of Canada notes now being
 used throughout the country. In ad-
 dition to the expansion of current loans
 to business and industry, including
 loans to provincial and municipal gov-
 ernments and school districts by \$22-
 942,657 to a total of \$227,703,449, the
 Bank's cash resources of \$152,540,092

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form,
 of the Bank's

ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1938

LIABILITIES	
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	
Deposits	\$763,156,945.74
Payable on demand and after notice	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	22,542,921.50
Payable on demand	
Bills Payable	149,848.31
Time drafts issued and outstanding	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	8,377,574.84
Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (See off-setting amounts in "Resources")	
Other Liabilities to the Public	3,112,201.10
Items which do not come under the foregoing headings	
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$797,339,491.49
LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves for Dividends	76,916,337.39
This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.	
Total Liabilities	\$874,255,828.88

RESOURCES

To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has	
Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	\$ 88,225,623.35
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	30,371,395.13
Payable in cash on presentation	
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	35,943,065.62
Available on demand or at short notice	
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	440,736,820.55
Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of gold-edged securities which mature at early date.	
Stocks	159,651.75
Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.	
Call Loans outside of Canada	21,493,005.38
Secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loans and representing money quickly available with no disturbing effect on condition, or grade.	
Call Loans in Canada	5,374,980.29
Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value than the loans.	
Bankers' Acceptances	30,579.85
Prime drafts accepted by other banks	
TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES (Equal to 77.80% of all Liabilities to the Public)	\$620,335,119.92
Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts	
Other Loans	37,015,594.19
To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.	
Bank Premises	13,900,000.00
Two properties only are carried in the name of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on the books at \$1.00 for each cent. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds \$15,000,000, appear under this heading.	
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	1,096,707.73
Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.	
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	8,377,574.84
By-proceeds: liabilities of customers on account. Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their customers.	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	2,842,976.68
Making Total Assets of	\$874,255,828.88
to meet payment of Liabilities to the Public of	\$797,339,491.49
leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of	\$ 76,916,337.39

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1938, after making appropriations for Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes amounting to \$1,152,618.49	\$ 33,398,399.99
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	2,880,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	300,000.00
	3,380,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th October, 1937	\$ 18,390.99
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,164,863.53
	\$1,183,254.52

CHARLES B. GORDON, President
 JACKSON DODDS, G. W. SPINNEY, Joint General Managers

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 its management and the extent of its resources. For 121 years
 the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.

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 tisfaction. You can at least
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